Jal Brag

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The National Era is published every Thurs

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FOR ASSAULT

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VOL. X.

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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1856.

self in there, the same as it was in all our earthly gardens, ever so fair. The only thing for one to do, she thought, was to strive to do right, in one's own soul, with one's own hands and lips; to be led by ono's own convictions of what was manly and consistent; not simply by one's personal sympathies and likings; not by any array of trappings and badges, any merely implicing the transfer towards the mys-

by any array of trappings and badges, any merely impulsive attraction towards the mysteries whose insignia these badges and trappings are. Did he not think the same?
Yes, James said, with a long breath, Yes, he did; but the difficulty was to know, when "even doctors disagree," which was the manly and consistent course. He, for his part, believed is the old of the Great Dismal Swamp.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. in the old story of two genii, or spirits, one good, the other evil, tugging at the souls and the feet of every man, woman, and child, on this earth. "I do, Cousin Ada!" he repeated, looking up from his plate earnestly into her

"Shall I tell you what I believe in?" she saked, smiling at his theory.

"Yes, I want to know. I want half of your sponge cake," helping himself out of her plate.
"I want to see if it won't taste better than wine. What is it?" what doesn believe in?" "Yes, I want to know. I want half of your sponge cake," helping himself out of her plate. "I want to see if it won't taste better than mine. What is it? what do you believe in?"

"I believe in two beautiful influences, principles, (or spirits, if it will suit you best to call them so,) named Impulse and Wisdom, or Principle, as people oftenest say. If we put one hand out to Impulse, to be led, locking the other close against Wisdom or Principle, we go into all manner of erratic paths, getting all manner of bruises and discomfitures. But if Wisdom has our other hand, she knows the way, as Impulse does not, alone. She directs Impulse, tells her what paths to enter, what to shun; she knows all the fruit along the way, what Impulse shall gather for us, what she shall leave hanging."

"I see!" interrupted James, with a bit of Ads's cake raised half way to his mouth, "so, if Wisdom is about, the ardor of Impulse, which, without her, does such mischief, serves us excellently. Good! I like this! I like your cake, too. Taste this cranberry tart of mine. I dou't want it. I want the rest of your cake, and declared convoluely but the rest of your cake, too. Taste this cranberry tart of mine. gather for us, what she shall leave hanging."

"I see!" interrupted James, with a bit of Ada's cake raised half way to his mouth, "so, if Wisdom is about, the ardor of Impulse, which, without her, does such mischief, serves mexcellently. Good! I like this! I like your cake, too. Taste this cranberry tart of mine. I don't want it. I want the rest of your cake. I think it tastes the better for having been in your plate, near you, a while. So, best Ada, if we let Impulse go, taking Principle alone to direct us, I saney our lives would be as hard, cold, and formal, as if we were so many old Pharisees. Ugh! but you are pale, child! I shan't let you stand here, talking. We've both eaten all we want; let's go out this way, to the back parlor, to the piano. I want you

I don't want it. I want the rest of your cake, think it tacts the better for having been in your plate, near you, a while. So, best Ada, if we let Impulse go, taking Principle adous to direct us, I many our lives would be as hard, cold, and formal, as if we were so many of the hard old, and formal, as if we were so many of the back parlor, to the piano. I want you to the back parlor, to the piano. I want you to sing that Lament of yours, 'The Scottish Widov' Lament,' that is it. The sounds will steam there upon them, and do them good,' se stied, while they were crossing the hall. And, as he placed the stool for her, he himself sang, with an unpretending but topolning expression—

Surrouble cam' our gate, and made me, when it cam,' Aird without a mate—a sew without a limb."

If takes the Scotch for songs. Do you know anything equal to this, Ada, in all our English point; 'A bird without a mate—a sew without a limb."

If takes the forting the stool for her head of the women, and the sample, as I—here it is; I've found i!—as I often think you are.' He was placing the music, and, after looking at her, to show whether it was all right, the stepped back a little, saying, as he threw his hands together beind kim—If must stay back here, and walk the foor, I suppose, while you sing it. And in coordance with the promptings of Impulse, if Widom would shut her lips, and take kee syss away, minding her own affairs."

After the large company like the the treeth of the stay to decide any of the stay to the stay of the stay to the stay of the s

was not, it might be, really sincere in what he said against the women.

Then, if he wasn't, Mary said, she was gladder than ever that they had pinned him to Susanna. He deserved it, if he said it on purpose

sanns. He deserved it, it he said it on purpose to tease them.

"Let's go and see how they manage!" the young girls said to each other, laughingly. And away they went, after they had said to Mrs. Hadden—"We'll come back and tell you, Mrs. Hadden, if it makes him jump up and get hold of his hair, when he finds it out."

[We are permitted by the publishers to insert in the *Era* the following two chapters from the forthcoming work of Mrs. Stowe, which, we learn, is to appear next September .- Ed. Era.]

CHAP. XXIII.

The Camp Meeting.

The state of the s

NO. 499.

RATES OF ADVERTISING Ten cents a line for the first insection, for

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my rick. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts of certificates of deposit.

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areafter sent to.

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

THE VOICE OF THE PROPIE

appointed me one of the Executive Committee; what advantage that will be, I can't tell. I cast one vote for John C. Fremont, to bear our banner to victory through every field, from Maine to California; and for William L. Dayton, to keep gutta perchas from disgracing the Senate Chamber of the United States. It was done all in peace. But there was noise—a kind of noise that did the very soul good.

The Sunday after the Convention adjourned.

The Sunday after the Convention adjourned, I sat under the preaching of the Rev. D. G. Mallory, in the city of Norristown. And from this point I came home—home to Virginia—to her hills and her vales. Oh! I love Virginia! her hills and her vales. Oh! I love Virginia! And though her wrongs be grievous, may retributive justice nover overtake her! I have played in her fields, and plunged in her streams. The days of my manhood are here, and all the endearing recollection of boyhood and home. Many, with whom I wrestled, have fallen in the combat of life, and now but a remnant stands with me, to garland their graves. And it is because I love Virginia, that I bear the reproach of holding up the very mantles of Washir an and Jefferson, the mantles of their fare, and their glory. This is the head and front of my offending. And, now, what law have I violated—who have I injured, in person, property, or reputation? What is there person, property, or reputation? What is there to justify your philippic? Do you wish to fan a flame, that you may enjoy the sight of disconsolate families, of confusion and strife? Answer to your God and your country. I wash

my hands of all responsibility.

My friend—for by that endearing name I greet you—if we are, as you say, so "insignicant in position," that our "weakness is our protection," and "that, if let alone, we would remain in obscurity, and that no one regarded as with any degree of fear or apprehension," why did you, then, take our good name out of that innocent obscurity, to black-ball it?

Now, neighbor, I want to have a little close talk with you. Did you intend to say that it was my object to disturb the public peace? That my object to disturb the public peace? That it was my object to violate the laws? And that I was a Fourrierite Infidel. Answer me that I was a Fourrierite inneel. Answer me plainly—no lawyering. And now, I had as well put all I have to say in the same sack, and say to those gen'lemen at Piedmont Station—see Shame! And history will so record it. God and Liberty.

[By an oversight, this letter was commenced on negating of the paper, without any explanation of its negative of the paper, without any explanation of its negative of the paper.

Dred: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.

The scene at the camp meeting on our firs page was closed rather abruptly, in consequen of the blunder of the printer in not forwarding the sheets in continuation. The scene again opens in the evening .- Ed. Era.

In the evening, the scene on the camp-groun Those who conduct camp meetings are generally men who, without much reasoning upo the subject, fall into a sort of tact, in influencing masses of mind, and pressing into the service all the great life forces and influences of nature A kind of rude poetry pervades their mind colors their dialect, and influences their arrang colors their dialect, and influences their arrange-ments. The solemn and harmonious grandeur of night, with all its mysterious power of exalt-ing the passions and intensifying the emotions, has ever been appreciated, and used by them with even poetic skill. The day had been a glorious one in June; the sky of that firm, clear blue, the atmosphere of that crystalling clear the atmosphere of that crystalline clear ness, which often gives to the American land scape such a sharply-defined outline, and to the human system such an intense conscio The evening sun went down in a broad the purple horizon, flashed back a flood of tremulous rose-colored radiance, which, taken up by a thousand filmy clouds, made the whole sky above like a glowing tent of the most ethereal brightness. The shadows of the forest aisles were pierced by the rose-colored rays; and, as they gradually faded, star after star twinkled out, and a broad moon, ample and round, rose in the purple zone of the sky When she had risen above the horizon but short space, her light was so resplendent, and so profuse, that it was decided to conduct the evening service by that alone; and when, at the sound of the hymn, the assembly poured in and arranged themselves before the preach-ing-stand, it is probable that the rudest heart present was somewhat impressed with the silest magnificence by which God was speaking t magnificence by which God was speaking to them through his works. As the hymn closed, father Bonnie, advancing to the front of the stage, lifted his hands, and, pointing to the pur-ple sky, and in a deep and not unmelodious voice, repeated the words of the Paslmist: "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy-work; day unto day uttereth sneech and night puts views."

unto day uttereth speech, and night unto nigh showeth knowledge."

"O, ye sinners!" he exclaimed, "look up a the moon, there, walking in her brightness, and think over your oaths, and your cursings, and your drinkings! Think over your backbitings, and your cheatings! think over your quarre lings and your fightings! How do they loo to you now, with that blessed moon shinin to you now, with that blessed moon shining down upon you? Don't you see the beauty of our Lord God upon her? Don't you see how the saints walk in white with the Lord, like her? I dare say some of you, now, have had a pious mother, or a pious wife, or a pious sister, that's gone to glory; and there they are walking with the Lord!—walking with the Lord, through the sky, and looking down on you, sinners, just that moon looks down! And what does see you doing-your wife, or your mother, sister, that's in glory? Does she see all you sister, that's in glory? Does she see all your swearings, and your drinkings, and your fightings, and your hankerings after money, and your horse-racings, and your cock-fightings? O, sinners, but you are a bad set! I tell you the Lord is looking now down on you, out of that moon! He is looking down in mercy! But, I tell you, he'll look down quite another way, one of these days! O, there'll be a time of wrath, by and by, if you don't repent! O, what a time there was at Sinal years are when what a time there was at Sinai, years ago, when the voice of the trumpet waxed louder and louder, and the mountain was all of a smoke, and there were thunderings and lightnings, and the Lord descended on Sinai! That's nothing to what you'll see, by and by! No more moon looking down on what Normattee but the the looking down on you! No more stars, but the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat! Ah! did you ever see a fire in the woods? I have; did you ever see a fire in the woods? I have; and I've seen the fire on the prairies, and it rolled like a tempest, and men and horses, and everything, had to run before it. I have seen it roaring and crackling through the woods, and great trees shrivelled in a minute like tinder! I have seen it flash over trees seventy-fire and a hundred feet high, and in a minute they'd be standing pillars of fire, and the heavens were all a blaze, and the crackling and roaring was like the sea in a storm. There's a judgment-day for you! O, sinner, what will become of you in that day? Never cry. Lord. Lord! day for you! O, sinner, what will become of you in that day? Never cry, Lord, Lord! Too late—too late, man! You wouldn't take mercy when it was offered, and now you shall have wrath! No place to hide! The heaven

ses from the audience, of groans, cries, clapping of hands, and mingled shouts of glory and

and earth are passing away, and there shall be no more sea! There's no place for you now in

God's people will pray for you! Now is the day of grace! Come up! Come up, you that have got pious fathers and mothers in glory! Come up, father! come up, mother! come up,

Lawyers, Dictors, Merchants, Farmers, and Mechanics, and not a single slave.

And if Virginia was not fully represented there, it was not my fault, nor the fault of that Convention. I was appointed as one of its Vice Presidents; and the only advantage in that part of the forest.

After the service, as father Dickson was sees me; I'm going up! I am a poor old sin-ner, and I ought to be prayed for, if anybody." Nina shrank back, and clung to Clayton's arm. So vehement was the surging feeling of After the service, as father Dickson was pre-paring to retire to his tent, a man pulled him by the sleeve. It was the Georgia trader. "We have had an awful time, to night!" said he, looking actually pale with terror. "Do you think the judgment day really is coming?" "My friend," said father Dickson, "it surely urm. So vehement was the surging fe the throng around her, that she wept

wild, emulous excitement.
"D. take me out—it's dreadful!" she said. "My friend," said father Dickson, "It surely is! Every step we take in life is leading us directly to the judgment-seat of Christ!"

"Well," said the trader, "but do you thin! that was from the Lord, the leat one that spoke! Durned if he didn't say awful things!—'nough to make the hair rise! I tell you what, I've often had doubts about my trade. The minis

"D take me out—it's dreadful!" she said.
Clayton passed his arm round her, and, opening a way through the crowd, carried her out beyond the limits, where they stood together alone, under the tree.

"I know I am not good as I ought to be;" she said, "but I don't know how to be any better. Do you think it would do me any good to go up there? Do you believe in these things!"

"I sympathize with every effort that man makes to approach his Maker," said Clayton; "these ways do not suit me, but I dare not judge them. I cannot despise them. I must not otten had doubts about my trade. The ministers may prove it's all right out of the Old Testament; but I'm durned if I think they know all the things that we do! But, then, I an't so bad as some of 'em. But, now, I've got a gal out in my gang that's dreadful sick, and I partly promised her I'd bring a minister to see her." hem. I cannot despise them. I must not nake myself a rule for others."

"But, don't you think," said Nina, "that hese things do harm sometimes?"

"Alas, child, what form of religion does not?

mperfect life here."
"I do not like these terrible threats," said Nina. "Can fear of fire make me love? Be

Nina. "Can fear of fire make me love? Besides, I have a kind of courage in me that always rises up against a threat. It isn't my nature to fear."

"If we may judge our Father by his voice in nature," said Clayton, "he deems severity a necessary part of our training. How inflexibly and terribly regular are all his laws! Fire and hail, snow and vapor, stormy wind, fulfilling his word—all these have a crushing regularity in their movements. This show that he is the said.

entirely apart from such considerations. Not guide me about these things, for you are r figious."
"I fear I should not be accepted as such i

any church," said Clayton. "It is my misfor-tune that I cannot receive any common form of faith, though I respect and sympathize with all. Generally speaking, preaching only weak-ens my faith; and I have to forget the sermon, in order to recover my faith. I do not believe— I know—that our moral nature needs a thorough regeneration; and I believe this must co "I wish I were like Milly," said Nina. "She is a Christian, I know; but she has come to it by dreadful sorrows. Sometimes I'm afraid to ask my heavenly Father to make me good, befriends see that the offer be made public in cause I think it will come by dreadful trials, if

their several neighborhoods, and send us as many names as possible? It is just as impor-"And I," said Clayton, speaking with great earnestness, "would be willing to suffer any-thing conceivable, if I could only overcome all evil, and come up to my highest ideas of good." And, as he spoke, he turned his face up to the that, as he space, he cannot have a to the moonlight with an earnest fervor of expression, that struck Nina deeply.

"I almost shudder to hear you say so! You don't know what it may bring on you!"

He looked at her with a beautiful smile, which

was a peculiar expression of his face in mo "I say it again!" he said. "Whatever

The exercises of the evening went on with a succession of addresses, varied by singing of hymns and prayers. In the latter part of the time, many declared themselves conver-were shouting loudly. Father Bonnie

day from the Lord! We've got a glorious time! O, brethren, let us sing glory to the Lord! The Lord is coming among us!" The excitement now became general. There was a confused sound of exhortations, prayers and hymns, all mixed together, from different and hymns, all mixed together, from parts of the ground. But, all of a sudden, every one was startled by a sound which seemed to

Lord! To what end shall it be for you? The day of the Lord shall be darkness, and not light! Blow ye the trumpet in Zion! Sound an alarm in my holy mountain! Let all the inhabitants tremble! for the day of the Lord

There was deep, sonorous power in the voice that spoke, and the words fell pealing down through the airlike the vibrations of some mighty bell. Men looked confusedly on each other; but, in the universal license of the hour, the obscurity of the night, and the multitude of the speake no one knew exactly whence it came. After a moment's pause, the singers were recommenc-ing, when again the same deep voice was "Take away from me the noise of thy songs

and the melody of thy viols; for I will not hear them, saith the Lord. I hate and despise your feast-days! I will not smell in your solemn as-semblies; for your hands are defiled with blood, and your fingers are greedy for violence! Will ye kill, and steal, and commit adultery, and swear falsely, and come and stand before me, saith the lord? Ye oppress the poor and needy, the blood of poor innocents! and yet ye say, Because I am clean, shall his anger pass from me! Hear this, ye that swallow up the needy, and make the poor of the land to fail, saying, When will the new moon be gone, that we may sell corn? that we may buy the poor for silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes? The Lord and the needy for a pair of shoes? The Lord hath sworn, saying, I will never forget their works. I will surely visit you!"

The audience, thus taken, in the obscurity the evening, by an unknown speaker, whose words seemed to fall apparently from the clouds, began to feel a creeping awe stealing over them.
The high state of electrical excitement under which they had been going on, predisposed them to a sort of revulsion of terror; and a vague, nysterious panic crept upon them, as the bo-

"Hear, O ye rebellious people! The Lord is against this nation! The Lord shall stretch out upon it the line of confusion and the stones of emptiness! For thou saidst, I will ascend into the stars; I will be as God! But ascend into the stars; I will be as God! But thou shalt be cast out as an abominable branch, and the wild beasts shall tread thee down! Howl, fir-tree, for thou art spoiled! Open thy doors, O Lebanon, that the fire may devour thy cedars! for the Lord cometh out of his place to punish the inhabitants of the land! The Lord shall utter his voice before his army, for Lord shall utter his voice before his army, for his camp is very great! Multitudes! multitudes! in the valley of decision! For the day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision! The sun and the moon shall be dark, and the stars withdraw their shining; for the Lord shall utter his voice from Jerusalem, and the heavens and earth shall shake! In that day! I will cause the sun to grow days at room and darken. cause the sun to go down at noon, and darken the whole earth! And I will turn your feasts into mourning, and your songs into laments tion! Woe to the bloody city! It is full of lies and robbery! The noise of a whip!—the noise of the rattling of wheels!—of the pran-cing horses, and the jumping chariot! The horseman lifteth up the sword and glittering spear! and there is a multitude of slain! There is no end of their corpses!—They are stumbling upon the corpses! For, Behold, I am against thee, saith the Lord, and I will make

There was a fierce, wailing earnestness in the sound of these dreadful words, as if they were uttered in a paroxysm of affright and horror, by one who stood face to face with some trey one who stood face to face with some tre endous form. And, when the sound ceased sen drew in their breath, and looked on each ther, and the crowd began slowly to disperse chispering in low voices to each other. emely piercing and so wildly earned pice been, that it actually seemed, assive words of Scripture, to ma

reated by Congress.
"Resolved, (as the opinion of this me That, as the Legislature of this State will short be in session, it will be highly deserving of the visdom and patriotism to take into their car

ity, and patriotism, in opposing the introduc-tion of Slavery into the State then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

AR15/12099

vere yet wondering at his strange, boding rords, till at last he descended in a distan

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and one square south of City Post Office.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1856.

THE ERA FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Era for the campaign, from the first of

August to the first of December, a period of four

months, embracing the most interesting part of

the canvass, and the returns of the vote in No-

vember, will be furnished to subscribers, singly

or in clubs, at fifty cents a copy. Will our

ant to circulate papers as it is documents.

COLONEL FREMONT AND HIS OPPONENTS

"Did Colonel Fremont, while in the Senate rote for the Fugitive Slave Act?"—Inquirer.

The credentials of Messrs, Gwin and Fre

mont, Senators elect from California, were

presented in the Senate, Tuesday, September

10, 1850; they took the oath of office the same

day, and Colonel Fremont was in the Senate

till the 3d day of March, 1851 .- Cong. Globe

The Fugitive Slave Bill was ordered to b

engrossed in the Senate for a third reading.

August 23d, 1850, read a third time, and pass

d. Monday, August 26th, 1850, fifteen days

before Colonel Fremont entered the Senate.-

Cong. Globe, vol. axi, part II, pp. 1647-1659.

The test vote was, on ordering it to be en-

YEAS-Messrs, Atchison, Badger, Barnwell

Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi,

NAYS-Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Chase

Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, DAYTON, Dodge

of Wisconsin, Green, Smith, Upham, Walker,

"Inquirer" asks us to send him the Con-

ressional Globe, for his Democratic friends

tell him Fremont voted for the Fugitive Slave

Act. We cannot break our file to satisfy such

men, but we have printed the facts as they

are in the Globe, having examined it carefully,

and given the volume and page. No man can

contradict them without falsifying the official

"Is Fremont a slaveholder, or his wife?"

Once for all, we say no, emphatically. He

s not and never was a slaveholder; she is not

and never was a slaveholder. We do not dis-

cuss the question, whether the fact that a man

is a slaveholder, although opposed to the sys-

tem and against its extension, should alienate

from him the suffrages of voters, when a can

didate for civil office-but, we simply state of

He is not, and never was. We do not di

cuss the question, whether the fact that a man

is a Catholic, should exclude him from civil

office—our opinions on that point have been before our readers for the last two years, during

which we have withstood every phase of Know

Nothingism—but we simply state a fact—and

Now, his opponents may turn and twist a

they please, make or adopt all sorts of oppo

sing statements on these points, get up detail

and minute incidents, to give an air of truth

fulness to them; all we have to say is, our state

ments are true. Let no honest man be misled

MR. BUCHANAN'S INCONSISTENCIES.

Mr. Buchanan began life and Anti-Slavery

Federalist, denouncing the Democratic party in the stereotyped phraseology of the times, which

were in use among the Blue Light haters of Jefferson and Madison. We propose next week to show him up fully on this head. At present,

our object is to introduce a series of resolution

lrawn up and signed by Mr. Buchanan and other

and adopted by a public meeting at Lancaste

Pennsylvania, in 1819. They speak for ther

elves. They are taken from the Lancaster I

elligencer of 1819, No. 21, vol. 21. They are

"Whereas the people of this State, pursuing the maxims and animated by the beneficence of the great founder of Pennsylvania, first gave effect to the gradual abolition of Slavery by a national act, which has not only rescued the unhappy and helpless African, within their territory, from the democralizing influence of Slavery has a maliciated his attenuate acquition.

very, but ameliorated his state and condition throughout Europe and America; and where

throughout Europe and America; and whereas it would illy comport with those humane and Christian efforts to be silent spectators when this great cause of humanity is about to be agritated

ress from this district be, and they are hereby, most earnestly requested to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the National Legis

ature, to prevent the existence of Slaver of the Territories or new States which

ess, by fixing the destiny of the Unite

therefore—
elved, That the Representatives in Co

we state it positively and without qualification

" Is Fremont a Catholic?"-Inquirer

fact, and we state it positively.

Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood.

and Winthrop-12.

rossed for a third reading, and it stood-

vol. xxi, part II, pp. 1791, 1792.

from Messrs. Giddings and Allison.

JAMES HOPKINS. WILLIAM JENKINS. "JAMES BUCHANAN. "The foregoing resolutions, being read, were manimously adopted; after which, the meeting adjourned. Walter Franklin, Chairman. would be no reciprocity in such an arrange ment. The friends of Slavery will be com "Attest: WILLIAM JENKINS, Secretary,

We commend these resolutions to the friends and supporters of Mr. Buchanan in Pennslyan at the present day. They are the principles of the framers of the Constitution—of the Frank-lins, the Wilsons, and the Morrises, of that State, and of the Washingtons, the Jeffersons, and the Madisons, of Virginia. We call upon the people of Pennsylvania to stand by the resolutions and repudiate their author, who has shamefuly abandoned them.

THE DISUNIONISTS.

her."
"I'll go with you, iriend," said father Dickson; and forthwith he began following the trader to the racks where their horses were tied. Selecting, out of some hundred which were tied there, their own beasts, the two midnight travellers soon found themselves trotting along under the shadow of the forest's boughs. Until very recently, we were accustomed to mionists in the United States, viz: the Southern propagandists of Slavery, and the Northern Abolitionists, represented by Mr. Garrison, But seems we were wholly mistaken ; and that the most formidable enemies of the Union are the Juion-savers themselves, with Mr. Fillmore at slight chance, in the House of Representative heir head! That highly respectable and con- Let every man who would deprecate the elec servative gentleman announced to his followers tion of Buchanan, on his Cincinnati platform at Albany and at Newburg, New York, that if of Slavery extension, and his Ostend letter People, shall in their wisdom see fit to elect Colonel Fremont President, the consequence will and should be, a dissolution of the Union ! We are obliged just now to give up a Does not that sound like treason, and could arge space of our paper to speeches-but this ressure will soon be over. This week, the not Mr. Fillmore be convicted under his own eader will find two very effective speeches herished theory of constructive treason?

We think that Mr. Fillmore and his friends for they generally, though not invariably, reecho the sentiment, should take the higher ground, that, unless he is elected, the knell of the Union must be sounded. The People would then know what to depend upon. As it is, there are many good people, Republicans, who believe that a continuance of the Slave Oligarchy in power tends to a dissolution of the Union, and for that reason they are anxious to overthrow it. They believe that a few more such acts of aggression upon the rights of the North as the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the outrages in Kansas, incited and ncouraged by the Federal Government, and the brutal outrage upon a Senator in his seat, for the exercise of free speech, will utterly alienate the North and the South, and cause a dissolution of the Union. Wendell Phillips, the Abolition Disunionist, takes this view of the question, and he therefore frankly avows himelf in favor of the election of Mr. Buchanan.

We call upon Mr. Fillmore, therefore, to dis eard his ill-timed modesty, and come out boldv for himself, as the sine qua non. He thinks that the Union ought and will be dissolved, it Fremont is elected: while the avowed Disunionists, such as the Charleston Mercury and Wendell Phillips, with their friends, are going for Buchanan, in order to precipitate disunion If the sagacity of these men is worth anything Mr. Fillmore should not confine his alternativ to the election of Colonel Fremont, but should include in it that of Mr. Buchanan. As a wise and trusty Union-saver, he should there-Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hous- fore declare unqualifiedly, that unless the Peoton, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, ple elect him President, he will dissolve the

> The People, North and South, who are hon stly attached to the Union, should not neglect to take notice that the Republicans are the only party which has entered the contest for the Presidency without making a downright threat of dissolving the Union, unless it meets with success. If the People wish to preserve the Union, they should stick by the only party which has never threatened to dissolve it The back-hone of the Sham Democracy is Disunion, held up continually in terrorem over the North; and now the mild and amiable Mr. Fillmore, the Silver Gray Union-saver, is endeavoring to steal this Democratic thunder Is it not palpable that each of these partie thinks more of office than of saving the Union? And is it not clear that "Rule or Ruin" their common maxim?

MR. BUCHANAN'S PROSPECTS.

It might be regarded as over-sanguine to calulate with certainty upon the election of Col. Fremont, though we confess to a good deal of inward satisfaction in vaticinating upon the result of the November election. But, enthusias tic hopes and expectations aside, we think it requires none of the vision of the seer, to pre ict who will not be elected by the people. There are 296 electoral votes; and to elect

t is necessary to carry 149. The South has 120 votes; the North, or free States, 176. Mr. Buhansn's friends must therefore carry, not only Pennsylvania, but the whole South, and also California, or some other free State. Can he ver-sanguine temperament, or a profound ike certainty, that Mr. Fillmore will carry Kenncky and Delaware, which will give him fifteen votes; and the chances are decidedly in his diable wrong—to its unfortunate victims. I favor in Tennessee and Maryland. In Misshould rejoice if not a single slave breathed votes; and the chances are decidedly in his certainly be Buchanan. At least, such would be the case with all of them, except Delaware If the member from that State truly reflects he sentiments of his constituents, he would undoubtedly prefer Fremont to Buchanan. The others, true to the behests, if not to the natincts, of Slavery, would prefer the candidate of the Oligarchy to the candidate of the Peo-

In the House of Representatives, therefore the People's candidate, though sweeping the country by immense popular majorities, and carrying a large plurality of electoral votes, ould hope for little. The People's candidate must be elected by the people, or not at all. The election in the House would result in favor of one or the other of the Pro-Slavery, Unioning candidates; and we are frank to say that we regard the chances of Mr. Buchanan the best. We come to this conclusion from In the first place, the friends of Col. Fre

mont, in the House, may as well be set aside, as out of the question. If they are unable to

ect him, as they probably will not be, there will be no chance for him in that body, as they can expect nothing like reciprocity at the hands of either the Buchanan or Fillmore parties. The friends of the latter gentleman, being bound hand and foot to the slave interest, dare not vote for the Republican candidate; and they cannot therefore, with any decency, ask Republicans to vote for their candidate. There

pelled to compromise the slight differences that resentatives of the Oligarchy—Buchauan or Fillmore. The former would have the advanme vote, to spread Slavery over territory where it does not exist." tage of four to one against the latter, and we ing candidate can overcome such odds. After threatening disunion as the just and necessary consequence of Fremont's election, his friends could scarcely summon the coolness to call or Fremont's friends for assistance; and they

would therefore be turned over to the tender nercies of their co-laborers in the cause of Slavery Propagandism; and, after batter-whang ing for a few days or weeks, we cannot doub that they will yield, with the best grace possi ble, to the overwhelming pressure of Sou opinion in favor of Buchanan. Let the people, therefore, look to it. The

is no chance for their candidate, or but a very which declares war to the knife, to preven means,) lot every such man throw to the winds every minor issue, and declare for Fremont

THE OLD LINE WHIGH

The "Old Line Whigs" of the South are rallying to the support of Fillmore and Donel son, with a few exceptions. They have recently held meetings in Baltimore and Richmond. (Va.,) and have given in their adhesion to the Know Nothing nominees. The Locofoco press assert that these "Old Line Whigs" are only Know Nothings, and that their object is mere ly to carry over the mass of old Whigs to the support of Fillmore, by getting up these bogus

There is no such thing, by the way, as Whig party left. All of it, except a few highly respectable "old fogies," has been swallow ed up by the Republicans, the Know Nothings or the Sham Democracy.

SECTIONALISM-CLAY, WEBSTER, FREMONT.

Col. Fremont is denounced as a sectionalist for entertaining principles identical with those of Clay and Webster, in 1847 and 1848. Even Mr. Fillmore, who at one time was in favor of abolishing Slavery in this District, and of abolishing the inter-State slave trade, has now the coolness to threaten a dissolution of the Union if Col. Fremont is elected President. Now, hear what Webster and Clay said, a few years before the close of their long careers. In fact, they may be said almost to have died with the language on their lips which we quote below. The worshippers of these great names now-a-days, like the worshippers of those of Washington and Jefferson in Virginia, are ready to tear in pieces all who would reduce to practice the principles of Freedom which they proclaimed. We might attribute to superstition such gross inconsistency, if it appertained to matters of religion; but in of such folly over the minds of intelligent men. We are therefore constrained to believe that dem agoguism is the source of the incongruity. When we hear politicians affecting profound re spect for the great names of the past, while persecuting and slandering those of the living who adhere to the principles whose illustration and support, in the Senate, in the Cabinet, and in the Field, gave, and still give, lustre to those names, we are reminded of those hypocritical Scribes and Pharisees, who, while professing peculiar sanctity and peculiar reverence for the

Laws of Moses, managed to render them nugatory by their traditions: Now, this is what Daniel Webster Slavery, in his famous Marshfield speech, in

"I say, as I said the other day, that I have cumstances will I consent to the extension of the area of Slavery in the United States, or to the further increase of slave repres

And two years later, in the heat of ompromise controversy: "Sir, wherever there is a particular to be done, wherever there is a foot of land to be stayed back from becoming slave territory,

am ready to assert the principle of the exc The Whigs supported Henry Clay for the Presidency, regarded him as the embodiment

of Whig principles, and new worship him in memory, as the greatest of statesmen and patriots. Henry Clay was a Southern man, but lo that? We think that it will require an he spoke thus of Slavery in his speech at Lexington, in November, 1847: depth of ignorance, to cherish even a hope for such a result. It is now reduced to something are well known. They have the merit, if it be

one, of consistency, uniformity, and long dura-tion. I have ever regarded Slavery as a great evil, a wrong—for the present, I fear, an irremesouri also, owing to the disruption of the "Democratic" party, we regard the chances of Fillmore the best. In North Carolina and Louisiana, there is a fair chance for victory, and a hard fight will be made. He will not come within gun-shot of any free State; but here they are, to be dealt with as well as we can, with a due consideration of all circumstances affecting the security, safety, and happiness of both races. Every State has the superme, uncontrolled, and exclusive power to decide for itself whether Slavery shall cease or continue within its limits, without any exterior come within gun-shot of any free State; but his friends are greatly elated with the hope of carrying the election to the House of Representatives, and, stimulated with the bare possibility of victory in that body, they are at work like beavers, in the States above mentioned.

We recard it, therefore, as next to certain that We regard it, therefore, as next to certain that Mr. Buchanan cannot be elected by the people. His only chance will be in the House of Representatives, where he may be elected by the aid of Southern Know Nothings, who will control the votes of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennesse, and Missouri. Each of these States is now represented by a majority of Know Nothings, who will infallibly cast their votes for Fillmore, until they lose all hope of his election, and their second choice would as a seat of the second and their second choice would as a seat of the second and their second choice would as a seat of the second and their second choice would as a seat of the second and their second choice would as a seat of the second and their second choice would as a seat of the second and their second choice would as a seat of the second and their second choice would as a seat of the second and their second choice would as a seat of the second choice would as a second choic present day contend. Whether they have in-tended it or not, it is my calm and deliberate be-lief, that they have done incalculable mischief, even to the very cause which they esponsed, to say nothing of the discord which has been produced between different parts of the Union. "According to the system we attempted at the close of the last century, all slaves

near the close of the last century, all slaves in being were to remain such; but all who might be born subsequent to a specified day were to become free at the age of twenty-eight, and during their service were to be taught to read, write, and cipher. Thus, instead of being thrown upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, (as would be the case by immediate emancipation,) they would have entered upon the possession of their freedom, capable in some degree of enjoying it. After a hard struggle, the system was defeated; and I regret it extremely, as, if it had been then adopted, our State would be now nearly rid of that reproach. "It seems to me that it is the duty of our country, as well on the score of moderation and magnanimity, as with the view of avoiding discord and discontent at home, to abstain from seeking to conquer and annex to the United

for the purpose of propagating or extending A resolution framed in accorda these views found place with others reported by Mr. Clay, and read as follows:
"Resolved, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or

desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign ter-ritory whatever, for the purpose of propagating Slavery, or of introducing slaves from the Uni-ted States into such foreign territory." Add to this his declaration in the Compr

ise debate in 1850: "I have said that I never could vote nyself; and I repeat that I never can and never will vote, AND NO EARTHLY FOWER ever will make

Thus spake the father of the Whig party.

"DEMOCRATIC" PRINCIPLES.

Slavery-extension has become the corner one of the Sham Democracy. All who op ose it are set down as enemies to the country mies of the Union, and it will not be denied that they are enemies to the cause of Buchan-an and Breckenridge. We subjoin a few extracts from leading newspapers enlisted in the support of these gentlemen, which prove the ath of the above assertion.

We begin our extracts with the Alabamo fournal, published at Montgomery, the seat of dovernment, and the leading expounder of emocracy in that region :

"In fact" says the Journal, "the Demo late that of the South, so that is the revulsion of public opinion, from the violence of our ene-nics; and the Democrats who have so expli-itly committed themselves, by the Cincinnati-latform, in favor of the right of Slavery-extenplatform, in favor of the right of Slavery-exten-sion, will be compelled to maintain the institu-tion of Slavery itself. They cannot admit it to be a social and political evil, degrading and ruinous to the country where it exists, and yet consent to its extension. They would be driv-en, admitting its constitutional rights, to advo-cate disunion as the only remedy; and this is the remedy of Black Republicanium, and must the remedy of Black Republicanism, and must be the remedy of the South, if the Union at

Our next extract is from the Richmond En uirer, the time-honored organ of Virginia emocracy, and unquestionably the most inluential journal in the South, for that very eason. The Enquirer's article is headed Slavery Extension Beneficial to the North," nd that quoted from the Alabama Journal as a similar caption.

The editor of the Enquirer is cool and dis assionate. Hear him: "Why does the North oppose the extension

why does the North oppose the extension of Slavery? What possible injury or loss can she sustain from either the existence or the extension of Slavery? What injury will result to the slaves by such extension? How does it advance the cause of either humanity, philanthrophy, or abolition, to confine Slavery to its present limits? In fine, what earthly provocations to the state of t present limits? In fine, what earthly provoca-tion have we given to the isms of the North for flying into a furious passion, simply because we assert our equal rights to the common ter-ritories? We do wish that dispassionate men (if there be such among them) would take these questions into calm and sober consideration, and give calm and sober replies to them," &c.

We propose to introduce no more slaves into the country, but, by their dispersion and diffusion over a larger space, to increase their value. It is notorious that all men, whatever, ake most care of that property which is most valuable. It is obvious, then, that the extension of Slavery improves the condition of the slave. But what shall we reply to those whose intense affection for the negro is like that of Virginius for his daughter, and who would coop him up and starve him, in order to relieve him from slavery by visiting him with death? All

t only demands room for expansion, but waives the right of reviving the African slave trade. The latter right, however, is pertinaciously in sisted on by the South Carolina "Democracy," masse, as well as by most of the supporters of Buchanan in the South. The Enquirer rowing politic. But, another extract: We cannot pass over this part of our sub

ect without protesting that the Southerner like is slave, not merely and solely because he his most valuable property, but more, still— because he is a man and his fellow-being; and most of all, because he is a slave—dependen on him and obedient to him. Northern me can understand the powerful influences of these latter sources of attachment, for they well know that all the family affections proceed from them But, why cite the family as an argument for Blavery to men who have resolved to break u he family in order to carry out their princ les and to preserve their con-

We pass over the unjust aspersion of the who North, based on the vagaries or the licentious ness of a few fanatics and knaves, as inconsist ent with the dispassionate appeal to reason with which the Enquirer sets out. We mus ot omit, however, to call attention to the En quirer's utter "unsoundness" on the subject of races. The Examiner, of the same city, laid it down emphatically, a few years ago, that the negro is not a MAN, and admitted that it would be criminal to hold a MAN in slavery. The Buchanan organ in New York, the Day Book by the way, the only Buchanan paper that we have any knowledge of in that great city—mair tains the same proposition with might and main and regards all who uphold the manhood of the negro as fanatics. The Enquirer will lose caste at this rate.

But the following extract touches the pocke and, as friends to Northern interests, we must not omit it. The Enquirer continues;

"But we will proceed to treat this subject in its true and practical aspects. The extension of Slavery greatly benefits the North, by increasing the field of its commerce, keeping down competition, and enlarging the market for its manufactures. It also furnishes to the Northeast a more abundant and cheaper sup Northeast a more southers and encaper sup-ply of food, and cheaper raw materials for its workshops and factories. It will enable the North to confine herself chiefly to light, easy, in door work, and to skillful occupations, which pay well, whilst the slaves, on more fertile soils are producing by hard out-door work, (which best suits them,) increased quantities of grain and raw materials, to exchange with her for merchandise and manufactures of all kinds. Thus the increased value of the slaves will be shared by the North and the South—the North, no doubt, getting the larger share. All the while, the negroes will be improving in treatment and condition. Northerners will extend or settle themselves alongside the slavel as they have done in Missouri, Kentuci We will conclude our extracts from the arti

cle of the Enquirer with what may be regarded as the "snapper," and it is to be hoped that the Northern Democracy will give heed to it. Are they not willing to contribute all their powers towards giving the South-that is to say, the Slave Interest—the ascendency in the Union? Of course they are ;

"But, urge some, new slave States will give be South the control of the Government. So the South the control of the Government. So much the better, so long as she exerts that con-trol to improve the condition of the North and the South, the master and the slave. Would to Heaven we could see any prospect shead of Southern ascendency; for then, and not till then, we should entertain hopes of continued peace and amity, union and conservatism." We have already referred to the New York Day Book as "sounder," that is to say, more ultra, than the Enquirer, on the Slavery ques-Apemocracy," we subjoin a few extracts, in illustration of the principles and purposes of he party. Speaking of the Repub arm, the Day Book says: "This platform may be summed up word—opposition to 'Slavery extension." what is opposition to Slavery extension?"

"It is very plain, if not indeed self-evident, that the South, equally with the North, needs room for expansion. Indeed, it needs it more, infinitely more, than does the North. The negro race is a tropical race, and the nearer he approximates to the tropics, why, the better for himself as well as the master; and as a very large portion of our negro population is far, very far, north of his true centre of existence, the South needs expansic, and freedom of devery far, north of his true centre of existence, the South needs expansic and freedom of development—in fact, 'Slavery extension'.—far more than the North needs expansion for its population. And this the 'Republican' party pledges itself to prevent—to pen up the negroes within our present limits—to labor for the same end, if not in concert with the external enemies

"But we need not repeat, this villanous de struction of property, or this attempted destruc-tion of property, is trifling in comparison with the terrible evils, the overwhelming desolation such a 'party' would bring upon their country could they ever accomplish their avowed de-signs."

"To speak of 'Slavery,' or the social subor "To speak of 'Slavery,' of the social subordination of the negro, as an evil, is of course an absurdity; indeed, it is more—it is impious. God has made the negro subordinate. All His works are not only wise and good, but perfect. By His act, the negro is subordinate to the white man, and the social regulations of the South merely embody this natural subordination. Kentucky is, in many respects, behind Ohio, not because she has 'Slavery,' but because she has negroes; and negroes, where cause she has negroes; and negroes, where white men can labor, are vastly inferior to the latter. That is the simple truth of the matter; yet, like the author of this letter. Washington, and Jefferson, and Randolph, and all or nearly all of the old school of Southern statesmen, made the same mistake, or labored under the same misconception, that the mere social rela-tion between whites and negroes, and not a negro population, was an evil."

The Day Book deserves some credit for the rankness with which it admits that "Washington, Jefferson, Randolph, and all or nearly all of the old school of Southern statesmen, made the same mistake" with Republicans of the present day, in regarding Slavery as a great evil. The editor should be equally candid, and adm. that those great and patriotic men, the very founders of our Government and the authors of our liberty, were unalterably opposed to the extension of the evil of Slavery, and were anxious to see it abolished in Virginia. In a word, they stood on a platform dentical with that recently constructed at Philadelphia. We thank the Day Book for its admission; and we are not particularly concerned that its editor dissents from the views of Washington, Jefferson, and Randolph, whose authority is virtually turned over to the Repub-

BUCHANAN AND THE BORDER RUFFIANS. We copy the following from the Galesbu Free Democrat of June 26:

Mr. J. F. Bliss, who has just returned fro Kansas, made the following statement to us, which, at our request, he reduced to writing, and testified to under oath:

Statement of J. F. Bliss .- I was in Colonel Rich's store, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Ter-Rich's store, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Ter-ritory, on Friday, June 13, 1856, and listened to a conversation between Judge Lecompte and some other gentlemen, unknown to me, relative to Governor Robinson and the other prisoners, and likewise the policy of President Pierce in regard to Kansas affairs. One of the Pierce in regard to hansas anairs. One of the gentlemen expressed fears as to the orthodoxy of Mr. Buchanan on the Slavery question. Lecompte replied, that he had letters from some of Buchanan's friends, and that he was all right on the "Goose," and that he would pur-sue the same policy that Pierce had—but that it must be kept still, in order to carry Pennsylvania and New York; and, said Lecompte, too! Old Buck is all right, boys; don't fear

The above is, in substance, the conversati that passed in my hearing, of which I made a minute at the time.

J. F. Briss State of Illinois, County of Knox:

GALESBURG, June 25, 1856. This day personally appeared before me, J. F. Bliss, whose name is attached to the above statement, and testified under oath, that the above is, in substance, and as near as he can ct, in words, the conversation which h heard between Judge Lecompte, of Kanss CHAUNCEY WHITE, J. P. I hereby certify that I have known Mr. J. F.

Bliss for several years, and consider him honorable man in every sense of the word. E. F. WICKER, Commission Merchant

Gulesburg, Ill., June 25, 1856. We see nothing incredible in all this Would such papers as the Washington Sentinei and Richmond Enquirer support Mr. Buchan an, if they did not believe him fully committed to carry out the policy commenced by Preai dent Pierce? Do not the Cincinnati resolu tions completely pledge him to this policy? Do not the newspapers of the free States is favor of Mr. Buchanan sustain this policy Where is the Buchanan press that demands the removal of Governor Shannon, of Judge

EXTRACT FROM WASHINGTON'S WILL.

Lecompte, of Marshal Donelson, and their pun

shment according to law?

"Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all the slaves which I hold, in my own right, shall receive their freed my own right, shall receive their reedom. To emancipate them during her life, would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their in-termixture by marriages with the dower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences, from the latter, while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor, it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held

When Mrs. Washington learned, from will of her deceased husband, that the only obstacle to the perfection of her husband's benev olent provision for his slaves was her right of dower, she at once gave it up, and the slave vere emancipated without further delay-show ing that that model Virginia Lady was in full sympathy with her honored husband, in the sause of Universal Freedom. Remember, that Vashington was an Emancipationist when the slaves were far less prepared by civilizasio and intelligence to take care of themselves the they are at present. Who so stupid as to doubt that Washington, if now alive, would be in ful sympathy with the Republican party? A number of leading mercantile firms

Philadelphia presented Mr. George E. Mathew late British Consul at that port, with a compli mentary letter, previous to his departu England, in which they say:

"They deeply regret the termin official intercourse, and think it but right state that they have invariably found you cou state that they have invariably found you cour-teous, gentlemanlike, active, and vigilant, in the discharge of your official duties. You have blended the gentleman with the Consul, and have never neglected an opportunity to strengthen the bonds of kindness, amity, and good will, between the two countries.

Mr. Mathew returned a handsome reply, which he assured them that they were not mistaken in the idea that he had devoted his bee endeavors to the promotion of friendship and good will between Great Britain and the United

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT BOSTON .- B

From all sections of the free States ratified to perceive the most cheering indig tions of the progress of free principles, and the inparalleled popularity of the Republican en didate for the Presidency, Col. John C. P. mont. No caudidates since Jackson and Ha rison have inspired such enthusiasm among a masses. Indeed, the editors of the New York Herald, and other experienced observer a political events, declare that the name of Ra nont has awakened more genuine enthusias than were witnessed in 1840, or in any other Presidential contest. The noble and souli

spiring cause of Freedom is fitly represents by a gallant and daring hero a hero yet mor honored in the pursuit of science than in feat of arms. The combined effect of the generous cause, and its representative, is to electrify the people. Democrats and Whigs, "Natives" and oreigners, instantly throw down their idele and abandon their fends, wherever the badge of "Fremont and Freedom" is unfurled. The

> shouts for "Free Speech, Free Kansas, Free dom, and Fremont!" We are glad to perceive a general thou not universal endorsement of the nomination for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Dayton has fe some years been off the public stage, but then are few men in the country more entitled toth respect of the country, and the cordial suppor of the Republican party, than that gentlems He was, during his Senatorial career, an all and unflinching opponent of the aggressions Slavery, and the advocate of the Wilmot Pe viso. To a high and unimpeachable charge ter he adds the force of a high order of tales which gave him a commanding position in the Senate, at a time when Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, were of that body. We therefore canno imagine an objection to him, on the part of sur

march over in platoons and companies, in reg

ments and divisions, and join the chorus of

We subjoin only a few of the evider that rising tide of Freedom which in Noves ber is to sweep away the fortress of Slave propagandism. Massachusetts is becoming nearly unanimou

man who prefers Freedom to Slavery.

for Fremont and Dayton. The strength Cushing Pierce Democracy in that State ha never been formidable. Old Whigery is m longer worth speaking of; and as for the reg it is sufficient to say that Governor Gardner will give his influence to the Republicans. The Philadelphia Ledger says it is rumor that the friends of Mr. Fillmore and of Mr. Fr.

mont, in that State, intend to put forth each m electoral ticket, but that the same names will be on both tickets, and that it will be so arranged that the tickets cast by the friends of the two candidates will be known one from the other, Whichever ticket has the most votes will receive the electoral vote of the whole. This, it is at pected, will unite all the opposition against Mr. Buchanan, and secure the State to Freedom. The Buchaniers of New York are sadly in wan of an organ. The Mirror learns that one is tob

started immediately, with a capital of \$100,000. It is to be a penny sheet. Forney and Saunden have a hand in it. The Chicago Press of the 10th inst, says "Yesterday, nine brothers, by the same of Levenwey, met in this city by mutual agreement to proceed in company on a visit to their age mother, living in St. Lawrence county, N. I.

The whole of them, from the commencement of manhood up to the present time, had been Desocrats, and voted the Democratic ticket. The live in different localities, over a region of country nearly 2,000 miles in extent. The Germans of Hartford, Ct., have organi Fremont and Dayton Club. They are enthanger

sisstic for Freedom. The Fremonters of that city are building Rocky Mountain Hut "to see their friendsin!" Success to the hut. Freedom has always found a home in the mountains. Descotism cand

live among mountain huts. The Cleveland (O.) Herald says that the Filmore ticket is out of the field in that State. The Illion Independent, published in Her mer county, N. Y., has the following in regard to political affairs in that section:

"In Fairfield, the Administration can't find Democrat to take charge of the post office consequently, it is in the hands of a Republica. The Know Nothings in the town of Litchfield turn their backs on Fillmore, and go it strong for Fremont."

Herkimer county has always been a Dem cratic stronghold.

The Albany Journal has an account of any ular Democratic Convention held on the 12h inst. It says that the primary cause of this Convention was the refusal of the old organ of the party (the Courier) to run up the Cincinnt nominations. Its editor desired to submit the question to a regularly-called County Conver

The Convention was attended by full delegtions of the truest men in the county. The question of endorsing Buchanan and the Caeinnati Platform was distinctly presented. After discussion, it was unanimously resolved by the Convention to repudiate both! They then to solved to support FREEDOM and FREMONT The Northwestern Democrat, Minnesota, his abandoned the "Border Ruffian" party, and goes for Fremont and Dayton. The Circleville (Ohio) Herald gives an ac

count of a Buchanan meeting held in Washing ton village, at which an old citizen, Mr. L. I Willard, was called upon to make a speech The request was complied with, and a rousing speech was made by him in favor of Fremon! Hon. Martin Grover, formerly Democration nember of Congress from New York, has take the stump for Frement and Dayton. Hon. W. H. Shankland, Supreme Court Judge for the 60

district, a leading Democrat in that State, presided at a Fremont and Dayton ratification meeting in Syracuse last week. More Wholesale Changes .- The Pulaski, Os wego county, N. Y., Democrat hauls down Bo chanan and hoists Fremont and Freedom colors The Carbondale (Pa.) Transcript and the Mauch Chunk (Pa.) Gazette, among a number of Pennsylvania journals, drop Fillmore for Fre mont. The Transcript says its reasons are precisely those which the immortal bard puts into

the mouth of Brutus, one of the destroyers of the usurper, Casar: Our country before of candidate—the general safety of the State before a partial reform, Another Democratic paper of New York out for Fremont-the Lewis County Republic can-making at least half a dozen within a week which have deserted the false for the true

The Mercer (Pa.) Whig says: "During" last week we have conversed with persons fro almost every section of the country, and, from the information we have received, we have " esitation in saying that Fremont will carry county by a large majority. Among the opportunity ion to the Pro-Slavery Democracy, we had of no dissatisfaction at the nomination; but, 6 the other hand, we have heard of many Dest crats who have declared themselves

The New York Herald makes a list of all it schange papers, with their past and prese

"In summing up, it appe go Met-an has 105 of these newspapers in his suppor-ugitive, of which fifty-five are in the North and shy the South; that ninety-eight of these are

Democratic papers, Whig. For Col. Fr list 122 papers—120 in the South; that of eight were lately Wh teen Know Nothing, teen Know Nothing, ent papers. For F there are 47 papers-four Know Nothing, of the whole number against thirty-four in the old defunct Whig party affinities. Will markable feature in to on in our national po The fourth of July on, Northern Illino 10,000 to 15,000 peop athering ever knows cago, to ratify the no Dayton. The princ Peck of Chicago, Mand Mr. Cook of Otta Lincoln of Springfiel Lovejoy, Republican om that district, al usiasm was mani How it is Received nomination of C Kansas, and a pe Republican platform people wild with de nan with new coura f deliverance from ripe of the oppress
An enthusiastic tion meeting was

NO. 499

expressing the bel rably connected. John B. Stitt, Esq naster at Centrevil as resigned his offic egin to forsake the Hon, Andrew J. congress from the e two years ago, has

A gentleman who tella the following sto "He travelled for with a man who had with a man who had Fremont. Being as were his political view out and out Locofoco book; he's bound to just his luck. He ne thing in his life that and I shall help him need it—he'd be elehim." It is impossible f the meetings, mo lution is in progre estined to inangur politics. We there

eference to perhaps husiastic meeting State Republican ratif at Indianapolis on th est estimates set do something like twent reckon it higher. Or cars, came freighted licans; and the nume at point were ocking to the gr tive and natural akable indicat ont and Freedom.

A terrible railro delphia, on th oad, on Thursday I en an excursion The excursion t ed children, pare ame in collision, a gton, with the dov ng very slowly. Ti ng very rapidly, topping place. B e. A number were as most heart-rend

Six cars were entir

son's killed, and si Many of the w arriages to Germa seven of the bodi annot be recognise When the locom cose on end, and t he fire being scatt ion car caught, as xtraordinary exert reck. Many were reached them. Th awful, but so rapid that no aid could hotels, one dwelling

and a shed, stood w of the scene, all of the dying and would ian, from the city s Two fire-engine ater through their ter working several were removed. Ni emoved to the black were supposed to be were eight bodies so nition. The body of wered, and brough

GERRIT SM DEAR SIR: I am Col. Fremont and his posed to Slavery. I that she is strongly out I do not think not think

This week, a deat something more that COATES, of Lanca man, and his par man, and his par such as to make the ordinary occ-earliest, ablest, an dom, in the Sta-din forming the ' tion, before the a ence. He was a saracter, and of was endowed with

Democratic papers, and seven were formerly Whig. For Col. Fremont, there are upon our list 122 papers—120 in the North, and only 2 in the South; that of the whole number, seventy-eight were lately Whig, twelve Democrats, fourteen Know Nothing, and eighteen are Independent papers. For Fillmore, of our exchanges there are 47 papers—forty-two originally Whig, four Know Nothing, and one Democratic—and of the whole number, thirteen are in the North, against thirty-four in the South—the rump of the old defunct Whig party in that section. We also give a list of the German press and their party affinities. When we consider that the German papers were unanimously for Pierce in 1852, this list presents a very curious and remarkable feature in the revolution now going on in our national politics."

The fourth of July was celebrated at Princeton, Northern Illinois, by an assembly of from

The fourth of July was celebrated at Princeton, Northern Illinois, by an assembly of from 10,000 to 15,000 people, the greatest political gathering ever known in Illinois outside of Chicago, to ratify the nomination of Fremont and Dayton. The principal speakers were Mr. E. Peck of Chicago, Mr. Knox of Rock Island, and Mr. Cook of Ottaway, Democrate; and Mr. Lincoln of Springfield, Whig. The Rev. Owen Lovaige Republican candidate for Cooks. Lovejoy, Republican candidate for Congress from that district, also spoke. The utmost en-

How it is Received in Kansas. - The news o the nomination of Col. Fremont, when received in Kansas, and a perusal of the Philadelphia Republican platform, set the whole Free State people wild with delight, and inspired every man with new courage and hope, that the day of deliverance from the reign of terror, and the gripe of the oppressor, was drawing nigh.

An enthusiastic Fremont and Dayton ratifi-

nation meeting was held at Topeka, Kansas, on the 28th ult. Judge John Curtis, (National Democrat,) formerly of Jackson county, Mo., presided, and concluded a forcible speech by expressing the belief that the words "Free Kansas and Fremont" will hereafter be insep-

John B. Stitt, Esq., the Administration Post naster at Centreville, Wayne county, Indiana, has resigned his office, and enlisted under the Republican banner. When the Postmasters begin to forsake the party, the game is about

Hon. Andrew J. Harlan, a Pierce member of Congress from the eleventh district, in Indiana, two years ago, has declared himself for Fre-

destined to inaugurate a new era in American anew within them.

We therefore conclude, with a bare We regret that Mrs. Judson could not have politics. We therefore conclude, with a bare reference to perhaps the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Indiana. The at Indianapolis on the 15th instant. The lowest estimates set down the number present at at that point were crowded with people, all flocking to the grand jubilee. The greatest enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed among native and naturalized citizens, and gave unnistakable indications of the triumph of Fremont and Freedom.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

terrible railroad disaster occurred near hiladelphia, on the North Pennsylvania raiload, on Thursday last. It was a collision bereen an excursion train and a down train. The excursion train contained eleven hunred children, parents, and teachers. The train ame in collision, at a curve near Fort Washngton, with the down train; the latter was govery slowly. The excursion train was govery rapidly, endeavoring to reach the pping place. Both the locomotives were ned, and three cars of the excursion train, gether with those that were consumed by e. A number were crushed beneath the ruins, that extrication was impossible. The scene

was most heart-rending.
Six cars were entirely demolished, thirty nine on killed, and sixty-nine maimed or wound Many of the wounded were conveyed in riages to Germantown, and surgeons were spatched to the scene of the disaster. Twenseven of the bodies are so burnt that they annot be recognised.

When the locomotives came together, they i; they then fell over directly across the track be fire being scattered about, the first excuron car caught, and in turn communicated me to the others piled upon it. The most raordinary exertions were made to extricate mutilated and crushed beings amid the eck. Many were still alive when the flames reached them. Their groans and cries were awful, but so rapid and fierce were the flames, at no aid could be rendered them. Two stels, one dwelling house, a blacksmith shop and a shed, stood within three hundred yards of the scene, all of which were used to shelter e dying and wounded. A number of physiian, from the city and Germantown were early

Two fire-engines from Chestnut Hill forced ater through their hose to the wreek, and, afworking several hours, the human remains ere removed. Nineteen burnt bodies were emoved to the blacksmith shop, three of whom ere supposed to be females. Under the shed vere eight bodies so charred as to defy recogition. The body of Father Sheridan was re overed, and brought to this city.

GERRIT SMITH ON FREMONT.

Petersono', June 26, 1856.

Dean Sir: I am personally acquainted with Col. Fremont and his wife. They are both opposed to Slavery. I know from her own lips that she is strongly opposed to it. It may be, but I do not think it possible, that Col. Fremont has been a slaveholder.

Mrs. Fremont once told me that her mother taught her children to dislike Slavery. She was

Aught her children to dislike Slavery. She was the wife of Col. Benton, and the sister of Gov. McDowell, of Virginia.

Respectfully, your friend, Gebbst Smith.

L. B. Kern, Esq.

This week, a death is recorded which calls his week, a death is recorded which calls smething more than a passing notice. Lixed Coarse, of Lancaster co., Pa., whose decease the 3d instant is announced, was no common, and his past relations to the cause to such as to make his departure from our dat no ordinary occurrence. He was one of earliest, ablest, and most devoted friends of eadlest, ablest, and of great simplicity character, and of inflexible moral honesty dwas endowed with a mind of unsual vicor.

The Rebielo.

A thorough acquaintance with this book will enable a child easily to master the difficulties of writing the English language correctly. It begins with the simplest elements, and, by a series of exercises, ascends to the more difficult parts of the construction of sentences; combining, thus, many of the main features of a grammar with rhetorical rules of composition. It does not aspire to cover the whole ground which is embraced in Parker's larger and more elab

PAUL FREEDIL. Á Tale, by the author of "IX Poems by V." From the fourth English edition. Reddield, New York. 1836. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washing-Though much talent is evinced in the development of the story, and the characters are strongly delineated, yet the point of interest made in this book, by its author, is one unfa-

centrate the reader's sympathies upon a murderer, whose conduct appears inexplicable, but who, after he has committed his crime in secret, seems an exhibition of pure selfishness, sacriseems an exhibition of pure selfishness, sacrificing one and another's welfare to his wayward whims, and yet is all the while aiming to save of social life, but it is false in principle and

Dr. Wayland's Memoir of Dr. Judson has nont and Dayton.

A gentleman who has been travelling West, for the great mass of the reading public—might A gentleman who has been travelling West, tells the following story:

"He travelled for some time in company with a man who had formerly been with Col. Fremont. Being asked by some man what were his political views, he answered, 'I am an out and-out Locofoco; I know Fremont like a book; he's bound to be elected, because it's just his luck. He never undertook to do anything in his life that he did not accomplish, and I shall help him one vote; but he don't need it—he'd be elected if nobody voted for him." trinsic merits, which commends it to the patronage of the Christian public, and especially of the meetings, movements, changes, and signs to the friends of missions, and those who have of the times, which go to show that a great revto the friends of missions, and those who have olation is in progress, which, in November, is of Dr. Judson's captivity in Burmah stirred

executed her plan. There is much that she doubtless heard from her husband which was at last together, recognised, and both meriting State Republican ratification meeting took place irrecoverably lost at her death—much that, as and securing the esteem of friends, and made she passed over with her pen the scenes he had happy with husbands of their choice. Feelings narrated, would have come back vividly to her of benevolence and piety are inculcated, and something like twenty thousand, while many associations—little incidents often only caught virtue receives its reward. The authoress is reckon it higher. One train, with seventy-five cars, came freighted with enthusiastic Republicans, and the numerous roads concentration. gratefully, Mrs. Conant's labor of love. Our eaders know that Dr. Judson was an extraordinary man, His life embodies, in part, the history of missions abroad, from this country, for a third or more of a century. Identified as he was with the earliest movement of the Baptists of the United States, the father of missions in Burmah, and almost a missionary martyr, there is an interest about his name and efforts that will attach itself to any truthful account of him and his labors among the heathen. He is well called "the Earnest Man." Some of the incidents of his life are most remarkable. His imprisonment, and the cruelties he suffered; the heroic conduct of hig first wife, (Ann Hazeltine)-all are as house hold memories with those who have watched the progress of missions for the last thirty years. There must have been, too, a more than ordinary air of romance of Christian character connected with him, in the mind, to have inspired in his last wife—a youthful writer, in the height of her fame—the wish to link her fates with his. and leave home and kindred, to share his toils and solace his later days. It is a matter of lasting regret that he should have had so many of the best materials from which his character might be illustrated destroyed. But with what remains, so excellently put together as here, we can assure our readers they will be fully repaid by the perusal of Mrs. Conant's Memoir. It is written with care, and presents a well-hal-anced view of all the leading incidents of his

> From Franck Taylor we have likewise re eived of the issue of the press of Harper

life. The portrait of the man of God, as if up-

ifting his thoughts to beaven in contemplation

of his departure thither; or meditating, with a half-smiling face, subdued into deep earnest-

ness, something more yet to be done for the

nent to the neatly-prepared and printed volum

It will beer more than one reading.

Brothers, ZLARA; Or, SLAVE LIFE IN EUROPE. With a Freface, by

Chara; or, Slave Lies in Europe. With a Freface, by Sir Richard Alison, Bart. 1854. John Hallpar, Gentraman. By the Author of "The Head of the Family, &c. 1856. Heads Lixcoln. A Tale, by Carrie Capton. 1859. The first of these works is a translation from a German writer, Hacklander. It is written with much graphic power, has some of the with much graphic power, has some of the faults common to German writers of fiction, and, with allowances for these, no doubt presents much that belongs to various aspects of European life. The translation has very happily preserved the characteristics of the writer's manner of writing. Hacklander is a favorite among a large portion of his countrymen; and in the preface by Sir Richard Alison, this is called his best work. Clara, around whom the interest of the story is made to gather, is a ballet-dancer, by this profession obtaining not only her own support, but contributing to that of her aged father and little brother and sister.

vere trials, her virtuous conduct receives its recard in being united to an artist, the son of parents moving in the best circles of society. Other characters, also, possess a strong interest for the part they have to act in the shifting scenes of life here depicted. The mysteries of the German police are brought out, and the by-play of courtiers in connection with a cer-tain Baron Brand, who is the head of a company of men, not indeed of the most reput Coarse, of Lancaster co., Pa., whose decease be 3d instant is announced, was no comman, and his past relations to the cause such as to make his departure from our at no ordinary occurrence. He was one of earliest, ablest, and most devoted friends of edom, in the State of Pennsylvania. He din forming the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Assation, before the American Society had an attence. He was a man of great simplicity tharacter, and of inflexible moral honesty has anclowed with a mind of unusual vigor, the strictest logical accuracy.

Died on the 7th instant, Avw M., wife of the problem of the strictest logical accuracy.

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so as to leave an impression that he has been

THE CODE OF HONOR.

THE CODE OF HONOR.

The control of the National Era:

The events of the last few weeks in Congress, and the different views expressed in relation to excite him to laughter, in many of the events that pass before him, but we doubt the moral of the whole effect. It is surely a misnomer to call by the name of Slavery all the wretched call position of circumstances subjecting one to the caprice or commands of another, children to their parents, workmen to their employers, civil officers to their duties or their auperiors; to draw together a concentration of wretched discomfort and cruelty and crime, by voluntary agents, and set it forth as at all resembling the state of those who are chattels to be be bought and sold as their masters may choose. It is true, the terms slavery, bondage, have become figurative expressions, to denote wrongs and sufferings of all kinda; but the reason is, because common opinion and common sense regard the state as a master ovil, filled with wrong and outrage; and whatever occasions discomfort has by the same parlance on the part of the last few expressions of the different views expressed in relation the different views expressed in relation the different views expressed in relation the different views expressed in condensation of the call by the name of Slavery paper first, and the different views expressed in relation the different views expressed in relation the different views expressed in condensation the different views expressed in condensation that the different views expressed in relation the call by built to evide a principal of the paper and the different views expressed in relation the twice of blooming are view of the last few which the different views expressed in relation the publish the enclosed slip, cut from the New Orleans Standay Delia of the 29th June Its papears of different views expressed in relation to the papear of th

seems an exhibition or pure semisances, sacrificing one and another's welfare to his wayward whims, and yet is all the while aiming to save himself from danger, and sustain his reputation and hold upon their affections. It is skilful and graphic in the management; the style is forcible; and, as a mere example of ability, in its power of delineating the various passions, and enlisting the attention, is well done. Otherwise, we cannot regard it as among the better class of fictions.

The Earnest Man. A Sketch of the Character and Labors of Adoniram Judson, first Missionary to Birman. By Mrs. H. C. Conant. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. 1856. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

Man of honor avoids, emphatically, any intercourse or contact, as contaminating, with individuals using brute blows.

John Halifax and Helen Lincoln are both of them novels, though not of equal merit. The former belongs to the pamphlet form of fictions, of which the Harpers have issued so many from their press. It is written finely, and the moral is good. Though not aiming to be a religious fiction, yet the development of trust in Providence and a determination to do what is right, by the hero and heroine, are clearly presented. The interest of the story rests not so much on exciting scenes—yet it is not destribute of these but on the development of the considered as a felonious covard.

8. Individuals assisting in any way in such assault become equally dishonored as the pernot destitute of these-but on the development been some time before the public, but, owing to of characters tried by many an ordeal, and all various causes, a wish was expressed that anoth. along enlisting the sympathy of the reader by honorable and upright conduct. The style

easy, and arrangement of situations in general

happily managed, so that the whole forms ar

effective tale, begun and ended well. The other of the two works, HELEN LINCOLN, seems to be a first effort, and, if so, is a creditable one. There are defects and redundancies which, if corrected, would be an improvement The writer would, we think, have done better had she not resorted to the too common incident of a crazy old woman, to bring out the mystery of the tale. Helen's character is well drawn, and so are several of the others. The moral aimed at in the story is praiseworthy. Two orphans, Helen and her sister, early sundered and left to varying fortunes, the former subjected to trials of poverty, and the latter soon lapped in indulgence, are watched over and cared for by a kind Providence, brought she has done, "To the memory of my brother who is not, for God took him, and to my sister

whose smiles still lighten life's pathway." Rev. J. L. WILSON'S WESTERN AFRICA, also from the Harpers, we regard as a work of high nterest, and intend to notice ere long. LIFE OF COL. FREMONT.

Life, Explorations, and Public Services, of John Charles Fremont. By Charles Wentworth Upham. With Illustrations. "For thou wert of the mountains; they proclaimed the everlasting creed of Liberty." Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 18.6.

As a general rule, the biographies of Presi ential candidates have little to recommend them to the general reader, whose feelings are not deeply interrested in the triumph of his party. They are usually written in a strain of nqualified eulogy, which nauseates, while i destroys their credibility; and the campaign heing over, they are never more thought of or eard of. We can assure the public that such s not the character of the work whose title page we copy above. It is a book of general and ermanent interest, not for America alone, but or the civilized world. It is, in fact, for the

permanent interest, not for America alone, out for the civilized world. It is, in fact, for the most part, an autobiography, embracing Col. Fremont's own account of his eventful career of exploration and discovery, eliquinated with admirable taste and judgment, by Mr. Upham, from the elaborate Reports of Col. Fremont to the War Department, and letters to his wife and friends.

Having read the official reports of the first two expeditions, and newspaper accounts of the content of th est. Mr. Upham has had the good taste and judgment to perceive this, and has refrained from larding the narrative, which for the most part is Golonel Fremont's own, with an offen-

sive strain of eulogy. This volume embraces 355 pages, with sev eral handsome engravings, including a likeness of Colonel Fremont, one of Kit. Carson, and several mountain and other wild scenes. We fear that its cost, though trifling for such a work, will be too considerable for that general gratuitous distribution which is desirable at the present time. However, we are informed that there are other lives of Fremont out, adapted in cheapness to the exigency.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR JOHN LOCKE.—The Gincinnati Columbian announces the death, on the 10th inst., in the 55th year of his age, of Frof. John Locke, long and invorably known for his unremitting and profound researches in the cause of science.

THE CODE OF HONOR.

ssault become equally dishonored as the per-

right of defence in its broadest sense.

10. A man of honor is no more disgraced an assault on his person by bullies or skulking assassins, than by being attacked by robbers and highwaymen. In all these cases, he uses the right, common to all, to disable or destroy his assailant

OREIGN CORRESPONDENCE LONDON, July 4, 1856.

to the Editor of the National Era: The most important event of the week habeen the discussion of the American question been the discussion of the American question in the House of Commons, and the triumph of the Palmerston Cabinet. On Monday night, Mr. Moore, member for Mayo, brought forward a motion censuring the Government for its management of the enlistment operations in America. He was begged to postpone it, or drop it altogether, by men of all parties, but would not consent. Mr. Moore made a strong would not consent. Mr. Moore made a strong the peech, in which he criticised with great severity the conduct of the Government at home, and its agents in America. The Attorney General defended the Government, and declared that there had been no infringement of United States law by Mr. Crampton or the Consuls. This was certainly rather bold ground for the Attorney General to take, when the American Courts and Government have decided to the contrary. Who is most capable of judging? And why should he give his opinion, now that the Government is appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and will be raised to the Peerage by his present title. Sir. W. Williams, of Kars, will succeed him as representative in Parliament.

France.—The report of the committee of the Corps Legislatif, refusing to accord to the Emperor the power of granting pensions, is published. It is respectful, but firm, and is considered that the Government have decided to the contrary.

Who is most capable of judging? And why should he give his opinion, now that the Government. ernment has at least submitted to the decision of the American Government? Sir F. Thesiger, one of the ablest lawyers in

Sir F. Thesiger, one of the ablest lawyers in the Kingdom, supported Mr. Moore's motion, and declared it his opinion that not only American law, but the law of nations, had been violated by the Government in their enlistment operations. The debate continued until a late hour, and then was adjourned over to Tuesday night. Mr. Milner Gibson made the ablest speech on Tuesday night, and hore down strongly against Lord Glarendon's American despatches. He was also severe in his remarks upon the conduct of the Administration throughout the whole affair. Mr. Gladstone reviewed searchingly the whole dispute, and censured the Government; but, for other reasons, he should upon the conduct of the Administration throughout the whole affair. Mr. Gladstone reviewed searchingly the whole dispute, and censured the Government; but, for other reasons, he should not vote for the motion. At a late honr, the discussion was prought to a close, and the motion defeated by a Government majority of 194. The casual observer might suppose, from this vote, that the House of Commons, by a great majority, justify Mr. Crampton's conduct in America, and stand ready to defend that conduct, even at the peril of war. Such is far from the tryth. The men who introduced and supported the motion had in intention that it should succeed, but wished to elicit an expression of opinion on the part of some of the ablest sion of opinion on the part of some of the ablest members of the House, which should not only have an effect upon the future conduct of the

endure the humiliation of the dismissal of Mr. Grampton. It is no insult when viewed in that light, but is an unpleasant affair which can be borne. Did the country really believe Mr. Crampton fully in the right, it would support the Government in resenting his dismissal in almost any spirited manner. Mr. Dallas would have been sent home at once, and Brother Jonathan given to understand that he could not trifle with his ancient enemy. But I am convinced, by what I see and hear, that England is not prepared to yield a hair beyond the line of justice in the Nicaraguan dispute. It is generally felt that she has been humiliated in the Crampton dismissal; and the temper of the people is such, that they will not abate from what they really consider their just rights in Gentral America—not to avert a war. I conclude, then, that either the whole matter will be referred to a third party, by Messrs. Clarendon and D. llas, or that the latter will not gain a yest deal of glory from his share in the negotiations in America.

Lord Lyndhurst questioned Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, a night or two since, respecting the Italian question. He gave the stereotyped reply, that any discussion would surely make matters worse, and he therefore

ening the power of the cruel despots every day, and is adding fuel to the fire which is burning in the bosoms of the wretched people, and which will one day burst out to consume and destroy.

In Parma and Placenza, at the latest accounts, there was great danger of an outbreak, and Austrian troops were crowding in by thousands to prevent it. In the Romagna, the total absence of all order was such, that highway robbery pervaded to such an extent, that some of the communes have petitioned the Papal Government on the subject, and threatened that they will not pay taxes, unless these outrages are put down. It seems that the "occupation of Italy" does not enable the Papal Government to give security to life and property in its dominions, but simply to carry on its system of political persecution. Honest and patriotic men fill the State dungeons, while brigands and out-throats go unpunished. Mazzini is in Genoa, or about to visit that city, that he may communicate with his Italian agents. Great changes must soon take place. American.

Tour Days Later from Kurdpr.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Quebec, July 15 .- The Cunard screw steams

Quebec, July 15.—The Cunard screw steamer Canadian, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., arrived here this morning.

Mr. Moore moved in the House of Commons that the conduct of the Government on the enlistment question had not entitled them to the approbation of the House. Several members appealed to Mr. Moore to postpone the motion, but he refused. The debate proceeded, and the Attorney General defended the Government. He said the United States despatches were not such as might have been expected from a nation who were anxion. To preserve friendly relations with England. Sir N. Thesiger said the British agents had viclated equally the laws of the United States and of nations. Mr. Bailie declared that England was dishonored by her attempts to seduce the citizens of the United attempts to seduce the citizens of the United States from their allegiance. Sir J. Walsh said States from their allegiance. Sir J. Walsh said that the Government confessed, by not dismissing Mr. Dallas, that they had done wrong. Mr. Milner Gibson said that Lord Clarendon's conduct was insulting towards the United States Government; and the American people should understand that the British people did not support the Ministry therein. Mr. Gladstone controlled that the work blanch for the Ministry therein. port the Ministry therein. Mr. Gladstone con-tended that the most blameable feature was the concealment observed towards the American Government, for which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Crampton — are equally to blame. Other members spoke in a similar strain. Sir. Geo. Gray, Mr. Phillimore, the Solicitor General, and others, defended the Government. The debate was continued for two days, and the Government

was continued for two lays, and the Government was sustained by a majority of 94.

The only subject of interest in France is the protest of the Prince of Orleans.

The harvest in France promises aplendidly, and all fears of a scarcity are dissipated.

It is reported that the conference between the three protecting Powers to be held the present month in London will settle the affairs of Greece

NEWS BY THE NIAGARA

England.—Professor Mahan, the gentleman refused admittance to the Queen's levee, writes to the papers that he took every precaution re-

to the papers that he took every precaution respecting his costume.

The weather continued magnificent for the harvest, and another fortnight of the same would secure the farmers from all danger of a change in their prospects.

The prospects of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, to purchase and complete the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad, has been issued.

Tonvage was in better demand for the Archangel, Australian, Indian, and the Danube and Black Sea trades.

The Earl of Shelburne is appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and will be raised to the Peerage by his present title.

Sir. W. Williams, of Kars, will succeed him as representative in Parliament.

Princesses was voted unanimously, although Count Montalembert wrote a strong letter against it, and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg indignantly refuses the money. The juvenile Count of Paris has written a letter to M. Roger,

stuffs was prohibited.

The Cortes were prorogued on the 1st inst. Portugal.—The weather had at last become fine, but it was feared that the crops had already suffered from too much rain. Breadstuffs had been purchased in England, for Portuguese ac-

mark has fears of renewed troubles in Schleswig-Holstein, and is taking military precautions to prevent them. Austria and Prussia are preparing proposals on the subject, to lay before the German Diet.

Sweden.—Sweden has officially confirmed the fact that she adheres to the declaration of maritime law laid down by the Congress of Paris.

Austria.—Immense preparations are making at Moscow for the Czar's coronation.

The Emperor continues his severity against defaulters and contrabandists. Letters say that the Government seems inclined to modify its customs tariff, particularly as regards its raw produce employed by foreign manufacturers.

The East.—Letters from the Crimea, to June 4th, mention nothing but the continued embarkation of the troops.

The Moldo-Wallachian Commission advances but slowly, topographical difficulties completely

country to fire twenty-five rounds with all our guns.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed till Monday.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and was nearly four hours engaged in consideration of the question, whether the more than two hundred nominations or promotions of the President, sent in some months ago, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the action of the late Naval Board, should be passed upon before the House shall take action on the Senate bill providing a remedy for meritorious officers aggreeved by the Naval Board. Finally, Messrs. Pendergast and Nicoleson were severally confirmed as Captains by so large a vote as to be regarded as favorable to all the remaining nominations.

nominations. House. Mr. Keitt said it was not his purpose to widen any breach, or exacerbate any feeling. He much preferred the opposite. He vindicated South Carolina against the charges brought against her conduct in the Revolution. He vividly depicted the sufferings and patriotism of the South Carolinians, contending that the exploits of Massachusetts in that struggle had been greatly avaggarated

exploits of Massachusetts in that struggle had been greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Keitt, after speaking in disparagement of Massachusetts, and in no complimentary terms of Mr. Burlingame's sentiments and rhetoric, said he was in the Senate when the assault was committed. He knew that it would be committed, unless Mr. Sumner should make an explanation or apology; but he repeated he knew not the time when, nor the place where, the assault would be made. He did not anticipate it would be in the Senate Chamber. Northern papers had attempted to establish complicity on his part, charging it as a slave-holding act, and had attempted to fix the responsibility on South Carolina. Those who wish to drag in dust the garments of their State might do it. He certainly should not the garments of his own. It appeared that his offence ments of his own. It appeared that his offence was, that he did not turn informer—a character which he branded as infamous. He would never violate the confidence reposed in him, even by his bitterest enemy, against the best friend he had. Was he to inform in favor of a friend he had. Was he to inform in favor of a man who had made false charges against South Carolina, and slandered a distinguished Senator, a relative of his late colleague, Mr. Brooks? For the individual opinion of the House he cared nothing, but he did care for the opinion of the House officially expressed. He represented men who live on battle plains, which had been defamed by Mr. Sumner, and therefore he was sensitive. He had already sent his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina, to take effect to-day, and would now announce he was no longer a member of this Congress. The galleries applauded, while cries of "Order" went up from those below.

The friends of Mr. Keitt crowded round him and shook hands with him, and amid consider-

d shook hands with him, and amid consider able confusion he retired.

The House then took up the resolutions of

the Committee on Elections, that J. C. Aller was not and William B. Archer was elected resentative from Illinois, and entitled to hi Mr. Washburne, of Maine, advocated the

resolutions.
Mr. Allen replied in his own defence.

of Lieut. Bartlett was in violation of the rights guarantied to every citizen by the Constitution, and is therefore utterly void and of no effect. He said he should call up the resolution at a convenient opportunity.

The Senate then went into Executive session on the navy appointments.

The doors were opened at half-pastone o'clock,

when the Senate proceed to consider the bill to repeal so much of the act of March, 1855, as provides for the erection of an armory in the city of Washington.

After debate, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the capolations of the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. Archer instead of Mr. Allen to have

Mr. Norton spoke in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. Allen, Harris of Illinois, and Cadwalader, in opposition; without taking the question, the House adjourned. Friday, July 18, 1856. SENATE.

The Senate passed the bill to repeal so much of the act of 1855 as provides for the erection of an armory in the city of Washington.

Mr. Yulee reported a bill requiring the compulary pre-payment on all transient printed matter.

The Senate adjourned till Monday. The contested election case from Illinois was taken up, when Mr. Archer, the contestant, addressed the House in his own defence. The resolution declaring that J. C. Allen, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, was passed—yeas 34, pays 30; and the resolution declaring that William B. Archer, the contestant, was HOUSE.

that William B. Archer, the contestant, was elected, was rejected—yeas 89, nays 21.

Mr. Stephens offered two resolutions, declaring that a vacancy exist in the seventh Congressional district of Illinois, and that the election be referred back to the people; and that William B. Archer, the contestant, be allowed mileage and per diem to date.

The resolutions were adopted.

The House adjourned.

Saturday, July 19, 1856. The Senate did not sit to-day. Many private bills were reported from stand-

ing committees.

The House passed one private bill, and de-bated another until the hour of adjournment. Monday, July 21, 1856.

SENATE.

The Senate passed the bill amendatory of the

The Senate passed the bill amendatory of the act of December, 1792, concarning the registering and recording of ships or vessels, the object being to make it conform to the present regulations of the Treasury Department.

On motion of Mr. Hall, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for information whether any instructions have been issued to any military officer in Kansas to disperse any unarmed meeting of the people of that Territory, or prevent by military power, any assemblage of the people of that Territory.

The Senate amended the bill providing for the armament of fortifications, alteration of small arms, &c., and reducing the appropriation from three millions to eighteen hundred thousand dollars, and then passed it—yeas 27, mays 16.

thousand dellars, and then passed it—yeas 27, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. Cass, a resolution was passed, providing for an adjournment (the House concurring) on the 11th day of August. A bill was passed, regulating the fees, costs, and other judicial expenses, of the Government, throughout the United States.

Bills were passed making appropriations for the improvement of the Delaware breakwater, certain harbors in the State of Maine, and of the harbors at Marquette, Michigan, and Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

After which, the Senate adjourned.

Albany, and below Troy. The question t—not two thirds voting in the affirmamention of Mr. Stauton, a resolution was la, fixing the daily hour of meeting at On motion of Mr. Stanton, a resolution was passed, fixing the daily hour of meeting at eleven, instead of twelve.

Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment of this date, in regard to adjourning; and was afterwards engaged in discussing river

to adjourn, by substituting the 18th, in place of the 11th of August—yeas 123, nays 51. The House then took up the Nebraska con-tested election case, and still had it under con-sideration when the *Era* went to press.

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at Buffalo, N. Y., October 19th, 1855. American Politics-a speech delivered by the Hon. George W. Julian. Speech of the Hon. John P. Hale, on the

resident's Message, relating to Kansas. Editorial Comments on the same Message. History and Philosophy of the Struggle for the Speakership of the Present House of Rep resentatives, with a classification of votes. Letter of Francis P. Blair to the Republi

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Slavery movement, and so thorough a discussion of its great facts, as in this cheap and convenient volume.

CIRCULAR.

To the Radical Abolitionists of Illinois: By reference to the proceedings of the "Na-tional Convention of Radical Abolitionists," held at Syracuse, New York, May 28th and Mr. Allen replied in his own defence.

Adjourned.

29th, it will be seen that the Hon. Gerrit Smith, of New York, was nominated for the Presidency, and Samuel McFarland, of Pennsylvania, for the Vice Presidency. And in order to promote the objects of said nominations, the Convention appointed a "National Execution of the lata Naval Roard in the case of the lata Naval Roard in the case." tive Committee," consisting of one for each of the thirteen States named in the "Circular" issued by said Convention, to call State Con-ventions to select Presidential Electors for the

several districts.

The undersigned, being the member of the "N. E. Committee" for Illinois, would respectfully request the Radical Abolitonists of the State to meet at Joliet, in Mass Convention, on State to meet at Joliet, in Mass Convention, on Thursday, July 31st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating Presidential Electors for the State, and for making other needful and necessary arrangements.

As the times are portentous, a punctual attendance is expected.

H. O. WAGONER, Chicago, Thus believing, we concur in the Convention proposed above, and earnestly invite the friends o attend.

I. H. Hinman, Livings- Rev. L. Foster, L. J. L. Hinman, gan county. Thos. S. Cocks, Rev. Daniel Chapman. Thos. W. Laughlin Jno. McDougall, " Wm. Strawn,
" J. T. Dixon, Z. Hodgson, Moses Rumsey, Andrew Wimser David More, Simeon Austin, Parker Earle, J. G. Mott, Chas. P. Hinman, Jas. S. Palmer Benj. Butler, Traman Austin B. Hinman, H. S. Langdon, E. Worstall, O. Pearson, Dr. Thos. Crosn Otis Whaley,

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPEECH OF MR. GIDDINGS THE TRIAL OF PRESTON S. BROOKS,

An Assault on Senator Sumner, REFORE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Mr. SPEAKER: I feel oppressed with the responsibility under which we are acting. Constituting this high judicatory of the nation, we are sitting in judgment upon a fellow-member. The eyes of the people are upon us, and the attention of civilized nations is directed toward us. We are about to discharge the highest, the most solemn duty, to our Government, to the cause of Freedom and of Human Progress, which will probably ever devolve upon us. On every hand, we are admonished to divest our selves of every feeling of partisan attachment; acd, bringing with us all the intelligence, prudence, patriotism, and justice, we can command, we should approach the question in the light of that wisdom which shall guide us to a just and proper conclusion.

and proper conclusion.

The accessed is a member of our body. Our The accused is a member of our body. Our sympathies for him, at this most trying period, cannot and ought not to be withheld. Gentlemen have spoken of personal feelings. If I were conscious of harboring unkind feelings toward any human being, I should myself feel most unhappy. That man is morally disqualified to discharge the duties of a statesman, who can look upon any person in distress with other emotions than those which elevate and ennoble our common pature.

our common nature.

I speak with more than ordinary feelings.

Fifteen years since, I was myself arraigned before my peers of this House. I then stood where the accused now stands, but under a different charge, and under different circumstances. I was denied the freedom of speech—not ces. I was denied the freedom of speech—not permitted to defend myself—nor was any friend permitted to utter a word in my behalf. I was condemned and driven from my seat under an inexorable tyranny, which, thank God, is unknown at the present time. I tender to the accused the kindest sympathies of my heart. Sooner should my own right arm be torn from its socket, than I would see him treated as I was dealt with. I would deal out to him the ame measure of justice that I would to a son r brother. Indeed, he is my brother; for I

cused, a member of this House, imagined that his State and her absent Senator had been improperly and unjustifiably assailed by the Senator from Massachusetts; and, by a code of morals unknown to the more calightened civilization of the free States, he sat in judgment upon the case, and determined the Senator's guilt. He pronounced the parliamentary law. upon the case, and determined the Senator's guilt. He pronounced the parliamentary law, the rules of the Senate, the laws of the land, and that higher tribunal of our country—public opinion—defective and impotent in the administration of justice; and, assuming the right to avenge his supposed wrongs, he entered that inner sanctuary of the people, and, while the Senator was engaged at his table, struck him down with a bludgeon, and in a barbarous manner continued to beat his prostrate and apparently lifeless form, until gentlemen came from distant parts of the hall, and forcibly took him from his victim. Of these facts there is neither denial nor doubt. The record of the testimony and avowals of the accused have placed them beyond controversy, and it is no purpose of mine to aggravate or extenuate them.

The natural result has followed the commission of this offence. The State of Massachusetts has been thus far deprived of the services of her Senator. The people of our nation have lost the benefit of his labors. The cause of Human Progress, of Civilization, of Christianity, have lost the efforts of an able advocate. ity, have lost the efforts of an able advocate.

We are not trying a case of assault and battery, as some gentlemen have represented. The crime which we are investigating was committed against the most vital principles of the Constitution, against the Government itself, against the sovereignty of Massachusetts, against the people of the United States, against Christianity and Civilization. For these great crimes, the accused is now arraigned before the Represent-

atives of the people.

There are considerations which cannot be separated from this case. The Senator from Massachusetts was not the mere representative of a State, or party, or section. He labored for the elevation of our Government and of mankind. His efforts were not limited to the East or the West, to the North or the South. In him and in his labors, the slaveholder, the abolitionist, and the slave, were equally interested; and the blow which struck him to the earth, throbbed in the temples of twenty-five millions of people. He had travelled extensively in Europe, had in the temples of twenty-five millions of people. He had travelled extensively in Europe, had made the acquaintance of her leading states men and philanthropists. In Great Britain and devoted friend of humanity; and when they learned that he had entered the Senate, they were strengthened in their belief that this grand experiment, which is now testing the ability of man to govern himself, would succeed. But when they read of this outrage, they felt the wound which had been inflicted upon the cause of truth, justice, and free institutions. Sir, the great and the good in other lands deeply sympathize with the friends of Freedom in our own country. Their confidence in the success of that high and pure philanthropy, of which the Senator from Massachusetts was a devoted advocate, was impaired by this assault upon him. Wherever Christianity has friends, good men will lament, bitterly lament, this sad outrage. Borne down by the weight of these considerations, we turn to the particular friends of the accused; we call on them for some excuse, or justifiation, or mitigating circumstance, at tending this violent assault upon our free institutions. They reply, that this is an ordinary case of assault and battery, punishable only by municipal laws. After the very clear distinctions hown by my colleague [Mr. BINGHAM] between the assault and battery, which was an ordinary case of assault and battery, which was an ordinary case of assault and battery which was an ordinary case of assault and battery, which was an ordinary case of assault and battery which was an ordinary case of assault and battery which was an ordinary case of assault and battery which was an ordinary case of assault and battery which was an ordinary case of assault and battery which was an ordinary case of assault and battery which was an ordinary case of assault and battery which was an ordinary case of assault and battery which was an ordinary case of assault and battery which was an ordinary case of assault and battery which was an ordinary case of assaul

Adams for this discherge of his constitutional dark and the second of th Adams for this discharge of his constitutional duty.

That night, a caucus of Southern members was held to, concert measures by which to insure the adoption of the resolution. Of course, I now speak from the information derived from those who attended, and from contemporaneous history, for I was not with them, either in body or in spirit. At that consultation, the burden of supporting the Constitution was transferred from Mr. Gilmer, who was a Democrat, to Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, who was a Whig; both of whom were Southern men; yet I never learned, nor did I hear it intimated, that any member in that caucus of Southern men doubted the full power of this body to punish Mr. Adams for performing his duty. The friends of Mr. Adams often inquired wherein that gentleman had offended. Why, sir, he had offended the Slave Power; and the representatives of the of the Slave Interest felt that they had an excuse, a fact on which they could found an effort to strike down his influence, to destroy his fair fame, to deprive Freedom of its sternest advocate. They sought for no rules or law defining the offence, or declaring the penalty attached to it; but they assailed him in every way which hatred could invent, or malice express. He was charged with treason to our Government, with moral perjury, and with almost every crime found in the catalogue of offences. There he sat, in the seat now occupied by his successor—a man venerable for his age, for his great learning, for his exalted patriotism; venerable for his services to his country; around his brow clustered all the honors which a faithful, upright, and wise administration of the highest office known to mortals could confer. Yet, sir, for thirteen days he was subjected to these assaults. During that time, the waves of slaveholding in-

known to mortals could confer. Yet, sir, for thirteen days he was subjected to these assaults. During that time, the waves of slaveholding invective, detraction, and calumny, rolled and dashed around him, in wild confusion, until the raging elements had spent their force; while, from the first introduction of the resolution to its final disposition, not one word was uttered by a Southern Democrat, indicating the want of full and constitutional powers to act on the subject, without any rule or law prescribing the penalty. Then, sir, Massachusetts was on trial, and slaveholders were the prosecutors. Now, sir, a son of South Carolina is on trial for a wrong—a crime perpetrated against the sovewrong—a crime perpetrated against the sove-reign right of Massachusetts. This change of position, by slaveholders, is very remarkable.
There are yet lingering in this Hall two or three

could live but a short time without relief. That the Doctor, being called, opened the wounds, gave him an opiate, and in the course of the next day he obtained some sleep, and the pain partially subsided. That, soon as he could get from the city, he went to the country. That he found himself unable to take much exercise of either body or mind. Lying upon his bed, he described to me the singular sensations which cocasionally gave him reason to apprehend that the brain was affected, and looking me full in the face, with great solemnity of countenance and led to apprehend that I may yet be doomed to that heaviest of all afflictions, to spend my time to the there is a short time without the sense of all afflictions, to spend my time to the there is a short time without the sense of all afflictions, to spend my time to the court, which, if properly regarded and condemned by the people, will not be likely to occur again.

It has resulted from the manners, customs, and habits, of our slaveholding population. Human bondage had its origin in violence, and is sustained by force. Persons bred up in slaveholding communities become accustomed to see the rights of personal security violated; God's image is daily assailed, disfigured, and mutilated, before their eyes. The slave is scourged, beaten, and sometimes murdered, in their presence. These things beget a disregard for this body, this habitation of the human soul. Hence the frequent seems of violence, and habits, of our slaveholding population. Human bondage had its origin in violence, and habits, of our slaveholding population. Human bondage had its origin in violence, and habits, of our slaveholding communities become accustomed to see the rights of personal security violated; God's image is daily assailed, disfigured, and mutilated, before their eyes. The slave is scourged, beaten, and sometimes murdered, in the face, with great and the brain was affected, and one time the face of the found habits, of our slaveholding consumities become accustomed to see the rights o that heaviest of all afflictions, to spend my time on earth in a living sepulchre." The expresand the state of the results are supported by the weight of the state of the results are supported by the state of

soul. Hence the frequent scenes of violence, the fisticuffs, street fights, shootings, assassina-

Geyes, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, & bastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kantach Toombs, Tooney, Weller, and Yulen—32.

this violence on them, and driven them out contrary to law, are there now to keep them out. And more than that, since this bill has passed your body, since it has gone to the other House, we have information that the violence, instead of being lessened, has increased; that there now stand on the borders armed men, who, when they meet emigrants coming from Massachusests and Illinois, o. from any of the free States, tell them they cannot and shall not, enter. This violence, instead of being diminished, instead of being exercised to drive people out of the Territory, is exercised, now that they have been driven out, to keep them out. Does your bill touch them? No, sir. It was illegal to drive them out; it is illegal to keep them out; and just as much illegal without the bill swith it. Therefore, while the bill holds out this fair proffer of indemnity to these men to go back and resume their citizenship and exercise their rights, in reality they are less able to go back than they were before.

The Senator from Illinois complains that it has been represented that there was an intention, a desire, a purpose, by the legislation of Congress, to make Kansas a slave State. Mr.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and being the wisdom of that maxim of the common law, which says that a man intends the natural consequences of his act. It is not for a man to take a gun and fire into a crowd, and say he did not mean to hurt anybody. The law says that he intended the natural consequences of his act. It is not for a man to take a gun and fire into a crowd, and say he did not mean to hurt anybody. The law says that he intended the natural consequences of his act. It is not for a man to take a gun and fire into a crowd, and say he did not mean to hurt anybody. The law says that he intended the natural consequences of his act. It is not for a man to take a gun and fire into a crowd, and say he did not mean to hurt anybody. The law says that he intended the natural consequences of his act. It is not for a man to take a gun and fire int

On motion of Mr. Douglas, the title of the bill was amended so as to read, "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansat to form a Constitution and State Government, and to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States."

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But not for its fruit or And blossoms in June l Where the bending bra On a mossy knoll is a l And there, with the dai hiy brother lies in drea Since his sunny face in Those orchard trees ca

Long hours I pass by t

VASHING

THE OLD BY ANN SUN

MRS. H The Melchers and th the (The doctor

himself. He has b y table, this half l

pening his lips. He is gone; and no hat he had to say. "Let me see, child, is chapter," he said, s to overlook my page he Stetsons remained laddens, I suppose, or ry for school girls. In part for school hole pages, and his n d. Don't you know y orward oftener?"

"Ought you, innoce ou know you ought. ow. Whenever you were into the scenes at our, you may let him go dn't fancy the girl, of Oh, no indeed, rdly bear her within d the strongest of al ainst her." " I should think so

rs, a long, wiry nec n't know anybody aker, if she is the on ants to be married, to etcher get along wi "She came out wh aying with her fan as "George! I know l, as she came up. I "Oh, yes. There a

Col. Cabot's. She rode o you think of that? He answered it in "You are too bad, the being stiff and ugly ou'll be laughing at m "You're ugly enough on aren't stiff."

"I am, if any one is the stiff." wherever she goes, who sesume she feels it. "She should be agre

when they try hard to parent have they try hard to parent have a liden't wonder she fashe laid herself out to the say to him? for I know the say to him? for I know to have the said: 'How do waring vening, Mr. Fletcher?
"Him! the unluckie
t the same instant tha
njoyment out of him."
"He looked listlessly "He looked listlessly is if he were for the fir he was anjoying himsessly. 'Oh, very well, waited a little, as if fo farther, if there was an if not, to pass on. But neither the one nor the aut evening!"

"Ha, yes; that is the times. She said 'very "Yes; and then she been well since his vis

"Ugh! I don't see h suppose she wanted l pains to her, that she i and say, "And you had n